

Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 35 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887.

VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 1842

THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
YATES & STRONG.

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One Dollar for 6 months.
Subscription price due in advance.

"Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter," according to the rules of the P. O. Department.

H. C. ECCLES. GEO. W. BRYAN.
CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The largest and most centrally located Hotel in the city.
Newly painted and refurnished. Electric Bells and Electric Lights. The Central and Belmont united.
Aug. 5, 1887. ECCLES & BRYAN, Proprietors.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1885.

Dr. Annie L. Alexander,
Charlotte, N. C.
Practice limited to diseases of WOMEN and CHILDREN, and attention to Female patients.
Office, at Mrs. Latham's, 214 South Tryon street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Charlotte, May 27, 1887. if

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
July 3, 1888. y

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in Richmond County. Also, in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1887.

CLARKSON & CHAS. H. DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1887.

Flemming, Cansler & Winslow,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts of North Carolina. Special attention given to all business entrusted to them in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln and Gaston counties.
Sept. 28, 1887.

G. F. BASON,
Attorney at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office No. 16, Law Building.
Jan. 14, 1887. y

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1884.

J. W. BYERS,
Physician and Surgeon
Charlotte, N. C.
Will attend all calls, either night or day, in the surrounding country.
Office—Tryon St., next to Buford House.
—Residence 300, West 5th St., near First Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 14, 1887. y

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Charlotte, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

JOHN FARRIOR,
(No. 3, Tryon street, near Winslow's Drug Store.)
Charlotte, N. C.
Practical Watch-Maker and Jeweler.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which he will sell at a fair price.
Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Special attention given to fine Watch repairing.
Aug. 19, 1887.

FINE SHOES.
Complete Stock and Lowest Prices.
Shoes, Trunks and Valises.
PERGRAM & CO.,
June 24, 1887. 10 South Tryon street.

The Bank of England doors are now so finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the metropolis from robbing the bank. The bullion department of this and other banks in night submerged several feet in water by the action of the machinery. In some banks the bullion department is connected with the manager's sleeping room, and an entrance cannot be effected without shooting a bolt in the dormitory, which in turn sets in motion an alarm. If a visitor during the day should happen to knock off one from a pile of half sovereigns the whole pile would disappear, a pool of water taking its place.

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of a mortgage made to me by J. K. Alexander by deed dated February 17th, 1881, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, January 9th, 1888, the LAND described in said mortgage, situate in the LOT described in said mortgage, 38 1/2 acres, more or less.

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of two Mortgages executed to Liddell & Company by A. W. Reid, and registered in the Register's office of Mecklenburg county, in Book 46, page 412, and Book 54, page 153, respectively, we will sell at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Saturday, the 14th January, 1888, the LOT described in said Mortgage, situate in the LOT described in said Mortgage, 38 1/2 acres, more or less.

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of authority granted to me by J. K. Alexander by deed dated Nov. 11, 1886, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, January 9th, 1888, the LAND described in said Mortgage, to-wit: a Tract of about 60 Acres, on Big Sugar Creek, joining the land of F. Hovis, Jno. F. Wilson and others, and known as the Ray place.

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of authority granted to me by J. L. Canby and wife, by deed dated Nov. 11, 1886, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, January 9th, 1888, the LAND described in said Mortgage, to-wit: a Tract of about 60 Acres, on Big Sugar Creek, joining the land of F. Hovis, Jno. F. Wilson and others, and known as the Ray place.

Commissioner's Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court in the case of T. J. Dulin and others against James Furr and others, I will sell at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, January 9th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, that certain piece of LAND conveyed by A. M. Hall to Wm. Ballard by deed dated Jan. 4th, 1876, and registered in Book 18, page 278, containing 9 1/2 Acres, less 31 Acres allotted to S. R. Ballard as her dower, being 60 1/2 Acres. Said Land is sold for partition. The bidding will be commenced at \$2.33 1/3 per Acre, more or less. J. Henderson having offered that amount. Terms Cash.

SALE OF PROPERTY.
By virtue of the powers conferred in two Mortgages or Deeds in Trust—once executed by M. M. Pifer and W. P. Pifer to H. C. Jones, as Trustee, to secure a debt of one thousand dollars, principal, to J. M. Clement, which instrument is registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, in Book 31, page 58; and the other executed by W. W. Pifer, W. F. Pifer, Geo. M. Pifer, Minnie W. Pifer and others, containing 105 Acres, more or less—the same being the Tract of Land conveyed by Deed by Joseph H. Wilson to M. M. Pifer. See Deed recorded in Book 14, page 70.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.
I will sell my Plantation, two miles from Beattie's Ford, with fine Residence. Healthy place and the Land always produces good crops of every kind while worked. The Tract contains about 300 Acres, with good Barn, Stables and Tenant Houses. If desired, I will divide the Tract or add to it to suit purchasers. Terms Cash. For particulars call on me, or Mr. J. L. Teton, who will take pleasure in showing the premises.

Land FOR SALE.
In Steel Creek Township.
I wish to sell my interest in the Tract of LAND on which I now live. Said Tract is situated in Steel Creek Township and contains 157 1/2 Acres.

Job Printing and Book Binding.
We have secured the services of an experienced and first-class Book Binder, and will for the next 30 days make a specialty of rebounding old Books, Magazines, Papers, Periodicals, etc., in the latest and most approved style. Now is the time to have all such work done cheap.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
And all the leading PATENT MEDICINES for sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
March 26, 1886.

About the Giraffe.

The giraffe is found in Africa. He is the tallest of all animals, usually about fifteen feet high. He has two short horns, covered with a hairy skin. One of the strangest things about him is his tongue, which is very long; he can put it a great way out of his mouth, and twist it round a twig or branch which he wishes to break off. Yet he can put it inside the ring of a small key. Giraffes live in herds; about twenty feed together. While they are feeding they have sentinels placed ready to give warning if an enemy is coming. They can see a great way off; their vision is keen. They are swift runners, so it is not easy for hunters to catch them. The giraffe defends himself bravely against an enemy. When he fights he kicks very hard with his hind legs, and sometimes he turns his long neck sideways and strikes a hard blow with his head. In these ways he will conquer even a lion. But the lion does not attack him, because he knows the way that he can not resist. He hides himself near the stream where the giraffe comes to drink; when he is drinking the lion upon his back and holds on with his cruel claws. The poor giraffe runs until he is weary out, when the lion tears him to pieces. He is easily tamed, is very loving, and licks the hand of the person that feeds him. He does not eat meat, but feeds on grass and leaves. When tamed he eats corn and hay like the cow. Like the cow, too, he chews the cud. Animals that chew the cud are called ruminating animals.

THE GUINEA FOWL.—Though unpopular with many farmers, this bird is a great forager, and destroys numerous insects that he will not touch. They do not scratch the garden, and though not easily tamed, they are more useful than are Hottentots, turkeys or chickens. They are more affected by tobacco than are Hottentots, turkeys or chickens. This he supposes to be due to an increased sensitiveness of the nervous system induced by the high pressure life of this country.

"At a late meeting in London, Dr. E. P. Thwing stated that Americans are more susceptible to the influence of alcohol than the Englishmen, and that they are more affected by tobacco than are Hottentots, turkeys or chickens. This he supposes to be due to an increased sensitiveness of the nervous system induced by the high pressure life of this country."

"Mamma, what's hereditary?" asked Bobby, laboriously tripping over the syllables of the long word. "Why, it is—anything you get from your father or mother," replied the mother, a little puzzled for a definition suited to his years. Silence for two minutes. "Then, ma," he asked, "is spankin' hereditary?"

First National Bank of Charlotte
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Paid Up Capital \$400,000.

Mania for Secret Societies.
The colored people have gone into organizations to an extraordinary extent. One of our colored ministers in Texas informed a General Conference officer that he belonged to seven different secret societies. They have not been content with imitating those formed by the Caucasians, but have also formed their own. The colored people have gone into organizations to an extraordinary extent. One of our colored ministers in Texas informed a General Conference officer that he belonged to seven different secret societies. They have not been content with imitating those formed by the Caucasians, but have also formed their own.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator cum testamento annexo upon the Estate of Mrs. Amanda H. Reid, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment to the undersigned at once, and all persons holding claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mrs. Query's Millinery Store.
MILLINERY GOODS
FOR
Fall and Winter.

Ladies will find what they want in our stock. We do not offer to sell \$1 Hats for 25 or 40 cents, but will sell Hats and Bonnets, and all the new Novelties for Trimming, or Hats or Bonnets ready Trimmed, as Cheap for Cash as any store in the city.

BUY THE BEST.
We now have on hand a large stock of the celebrated "Elkin's" Blankets, Jeans, Yarns and Socks. Remember we are Agents for these Goods, and they are the best and cheapest sold on this market.

PURE, HARD AND BRILLIANT
Brazilian Axis Cut Pebbles.
For sale by Hales & Boyne, Charlotte.

Land FOR SALE.
In Steel Creek Township.
I wish to sell my interest in the Tract of LAND on which I now live. Said Tract is situated in Steel Creek Township and contains 157 1/2 Acres.

Indifference to Personalities.

Shortly after Mr. Seward took his seat in the United States Senate, he announced that, under no circumstances, would he reply to a personal attack. "There is no Senator," said he, "whose reputation is of sufficient importance to justify him in taking five minutes of the Senate's time to defend it." During his senatorial term he was respectful toward his political opponents, although his radical opinions and bold utterances excited their bitter hostility, and drew upon him many fierce personal attacks. He never noticed these personalities in public debate, and to all appearance, was as indifferent to them as to the crying of an infant.

The eloquent Judah P. Benjamin, whose seat was next to Seward's, once attacked him in an impassioned speech. As soon as the orator resumed his seat, Mr. Seward turned to him and said, in the most indifferent tone, "Benjamin, give me a cigar, and when your speech is printed send me a copy."

Then rising, he returned to the cloak room and smoked Benjamin's cigar as calmly as if the donor and he were political and personal friends.

Mr. Stanton, who relates this anecdote in his "Random Recollections," describes a similar scene in the Senate Chamber a quarter of a century before, wherein Clay and Van Buren were the actors. President Jackson's order removing the public deposits from the United States Bank to its branches had alarmed the merchants and bankers, and excited the Whigs. Clay and Webster, their leaders, hurled anathemas against the President, and compared him to the stock tyrants of olden times.

Conceded Young Men—Their Usual Fate.
There is a certain class of young men who know almost nothing from experience, yet start in the race of life with the most transcendent ideas of their own importance and abilities. In their own estimation, nobody that ever lived was half so smart as they are; and all the rest of the rising generation are fools in comparison with them. They will soon show the world what can be done by their superior skill in business. And as for their failing in their schemes, that is quite impossible; they will defy the cunningest sharper to cheat them. Just let them alone, and give them a fair field, and they will show what can be done.

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Concerning Twins.

Mr. Galton has shown that many twins do actually behave under similar circumstances in almost identical manners, that their characters often come as close to one another as it is possible for the characters of two human beings to come, and that even where the conditions of later life have been extremely different, the original likeness of type often persists to the very end, in spite of superficial variations in style or habit of living. Some of his stories, carefully verified, are very funny. I will supplement them by two of my own. In one case a couple of twins (men) had a quarrel over a perfectly unimportant matter. They came to very high words, and parted from one another in bad blood. On returning to their rooms—they lived apart—each of them suffered from a fit of remorse, and sat down to write a letter of contrition to the other, to be delivered by the morning post. After writing it one brother read his letter over, and recalling the cause of the quarrel, added at once a postscript, justifying himself and reproaching the whole question at issue. The other brother posted his note at once, but, thinking the matter over quietly, afterwards regretted his action again, and supplemented it by a second postscript, almost unsaying what he had said in the first one. I saw all three letters myself the next morning, and was simply amazed at their absolute sameness of feeling and expression.

The other story relates to a fact which happened, not to twins, but to two successful brothers extremely like one another in build in feature, and evidently modelled in mind and character on the self-same mould. It is only a small incident, but I can vouch for the correctness of the minute details, it has a certain psychological interest. They met a lady dressed in blue whom they had never seen before at a military dance. Each of them asked at once to be introduced to her at first sight; each asked the same officer for an introduction (though they had several friends in common present); each described her in the same way, not as "the lady in blue" (the most obvious point of appearance about her), but as "the lady with the beautiful eyes," each fell desperately in love with her off-hand, and each asked her for a particular flower out of a little bouquet containing four or five more conspicuous blossoms. Finally each came up at the end of the evening to confide in the same married lady of their acquaintance, their desire to see more of the beautiful stranger.

Still, even twins do distinctly differ in their feelings from one another. However much they may look alike to strangers, they are always discriminable by those who know them well, and even in early childhood by mothers and nurses. Huppin may always be readily distinguished from Muppin by some slight difference of feature or expression: Has is always a trifle fatter or thinner than Bus, his brother; the two dromedars and the two Antilophs may desire the outer public by their close resemblance, but not even Shakespeare himself can make us believe Mrs. Antipholus was really mistaken as to the personal identity of her own husband. I don't want to be too hard on a lady, but I fancy myself she was glad of the excuse for a little innocent and easily explicable flirtation with an agreeable stranger.

Manufacturers in North Carolina.

Your correspondent had an interview with Mr. W. N. Jones, the chief of the new Bureau of Labor Statistics. Just now he is at work on his first report, which will be a volume of some 350 pages, of which 200 are completed. All this is the first venture in a new field in North Carolina, and many things in the report will be, in a sense, revelations. The report will embody all possible information regarding wages of employees, matters relative to industrial and farming operations, &c. Mr. Jones said: "There are eighty cotton-factories, which annually consume 30,000,000 pounds of the staple. Many new factories are in course of operation. No less than \$4,000,000 is invested in these factories, or double the amount invested in 1880, as stated in the census returns. There are 175 tobacco-factories, with an invested capital of between \$9,000,000 and \$4,000,000. One factory alone has \$1,000,000 capital. The increase in the capital invested in tobacco-factories shows fully 100 per cent. increase as compared with 1880, taking the census returns again as a guide. People really do not know how rapidly manufacturing is progressing and developing in North Carolina. It is really wonderful when we contemplate what has been done in two thirds of the decade which began in 1881, and learn that twice as much capital is invested in the cotton and tobacco manufacture now as was then invested. In other respects similar progress has been making. No such exposition, in an entirely simple and unostentatious way, has yet been made of North Carolina's industrial achievement and advancement as this report will make. It will appear, the commissioner expects, about January 1st.

In discussing bee stings, and how to allay the pain they cause, a writer in the American Agriculturist states that people should know that a drop of water of ammonia (often called "spirits of hartshorn") applied to the place will usually afford relief for bee stings as well as the bite of a mosquito. If ammonia is not at hand, a little baking soda, mixed into a stiff paste with water, may be applied. In the absence of both of these, apply a plaster of mud. No application can be made, the pain will soon pass away.

FIRST THINGS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

Animal Intelligence.

Like most people who are fond of animals, the late Bayard Taylor was very observant of their habits, and has written some entertaining incidents concerning them, of which the following are samples: Animals have much more capacity to understand human speech than is generally supposed. Hindoos invariably talk to their elephants, and it is amazing how much the latter comprehend. The Arabs govern their camels with a few cries, and my associates in the African desert were almost amused whenever I addressed a remark to the big dromedary who was my property for two months; yet, at the end of that time, the beast evidently knew the meaning of a number of simple sentences. Some years ago, seeing the hippopotamus in Barnum's museum looking very stolid and dejected, I spoke to him in English, but he did not even move his eyes. Then I went to the opposite corner of the cage and said in Arabic, "I know you—come here to me!" He instantly turned his head towards me; I repeated the words, and he then came to the corner where I was standing, pressed his huge ungainly head against the bars of the cage and looked into my face with a touching delight while I stroked his muzzle. I have two or three times found a lion who recognized the same language, and the expression of the eyes, for an instant, seemed positively human.

Few persons are aware of the great effect which quiet speech exercises upon the savage dog. A distinguished English poet told me that he was once walking in the country with Canon Kingsley, when they passed a lodge where an immense and fierce mastiff, confined by a long chain, rushed out upon him. They were just beyond his reach, but the chain did not seem secure. The poet would have hurried past, but Kingsley, laying a hand upon his arm, said: "Wait a moment and see me subdue him!" Thereupon he stepped up to the dog, who, erect upon his hind feet, with open jaws and glaring eyes, was the embodiment of animal fury. Kingsley lifted his hand and quietly said: "You have made a mistake; you must go back to your kennel!" The dog sank down upon his fore feet, but still growled angrily. The canon repeated his words in a firm voice, advancing step by step as the dog gave way. In a few moments the dog gave up, as to a human being, until he had forced the mastiff back into his kennel, where the latter silently, and perhaps remorsefully, lay down.

The extent to which a horse, also, may be taught to understand speech, is not generally known. The simple fact that he likes to be talked to makes him attentive to the sounds, and I am convinced that in a great many cases he has an impression of the meaning.

My horse had a playful habit of snapping at my arm when he was harnessed for a drive. I always talked to a horse before starting, as a matter of common politeness. Of course, I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather restless spirits and snapped a little too vigorously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such noticeable signs of regret and distress that I simply said, "Never do that again!" and he never did. From that moment he gave up the habit of years. He laid back his ears, or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far beyond the temporary sorrow for an unintentional injury which may be referred to an animal's attention. What else is conscience than knowledge of wrong made permanent by a memory which forbids the repetition of the wrong?

The Much-dreaded Grizzly Bear.

Of all the known plantigrades (flat-footed beasts) the Grizzly is the most savage and the most dreaded, and he is the largest of all, saving the presence of his cousin the Polar bear, for which, nevertheless, he is more than a match in strength and courage. Some specimens measure seven feet from tip of nose to root of tail. The distinctive marks of the species are its grayish; the shortness of the tail as compared with the ears; the huge flat paws, the sole of the hind foot sometimes measuring seven and a half by five inches in a large male; the length of the hind legs as compared with the fore legs, which gives the beast his awkward, shambling gait; the long claws of the forefoot, sometimes seven inches in length, while those of the hind foot measure only three or four inches; the coarse, shaggy hair, often six inches long; the coarse hair of the body, sometimes three inches long, dark at the base, but with light tips. He has a dark stripe along the back and one along each side, the hair on his body being, as a rule, a brownish yellow, the region around the ears dusky, the legs nearly black and the muzzle pale. Color, however, is not a distinctive mark, for female grizzlies have been killed in company with two cubs, of which one was brown, the other gray, or one dark, the other light; and the supposed species of " cinnamon " and " brown " bears are merely color variations of *Ursus horribilis* himself.

Experiments in aerial navigation have been conducted in New York for several months past by Charles G. Corlies and Francis B. Crocker, both electricians. They have completed a contrivance that they claim will control the movements of a captive balloon. The motive power and steering apparatus consist of a fan from five to ten feet in diameter, with a wide blade of thin steel. The fan works horizontally, deriving its power from an electric motor attached to the apparatus. The car or basket of the balloon will be suspended just below the motor. The latter weighs about 200 pounds and has the force of a ten-horse-power engine. The fan will be able to make from 1,500 to 2,000 revolutions per minute. It is believed that the steel blade acting against the air at such speed will be sufficient to steer the balloon with or against any current of